Appendix table 8-36.
Percentage of the public visiting a science or technology museum one or more times per year: 1983–99 (selected years)

Characteristic	1983	1985	1988	1990	1992	1995	1997	1999
				Percent				
All adults	61	58	59	59	62	61	60	61
Sex								
Male	62	58	57	59	60	59	63	63
Female	60	57	61	60	63	63	58	60
Formal education								
Less than high school	43	37	36	30	40	32	34	37
High school graduate	63	61	64	66	64	64	64	63
Baccalaureate degree	78	78	80	79	78	80	78	83
Graduate/professional degree	83	79	81	76	78	83	75	79
Attentiveness to science or technology[a]								
Attentive public	72	70	61	69	67	71	68	73
Interested public	66	60	63	60	61	65	66	67
Residual public	51	53	56	57	61	54	51	52
				Sample size				
All adults	1,631	2,005	2,041	2,033	1,004	2,006	2,000	1,882
Male	775	950	958	964	486	953	930	900
Female	856	1,054	1,084	1,070	533	1,053	1,070	982
Less than high school graduate	404	507	530	495	215	418	420	403
High school graduate	941	1,147	1,158	1,202	623	1,196	1,188	1,111
Baccalaureate and higher	282	349	353	336	203	392	392	368
Attentive public to science and technology[a]	208	235	233	229	105	195	288	216

[a]To be classified as attentive to a given policy area, an individual must indicate that he or she is "very interested" in that issue area, report that he or she is "very well informed" about it, and be a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Citizens who report that they are "very interested" in an issue area, but who do not think that they are "very well informed" about it, are classified as the "interested public." All other individuals are classified as members of the "residual public" for that issue area. The attentive public for science and technology combines the attentive public for new scientific discoveries and the attentive public for new inventions and technologies. Any individual who is not attentive to either of those issues, but who is a member of the interested public for at least one of those issues, is classified as a member of the interested public for science and technology. All other individuals are classified as members of the residual public for science and technology.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resource Studies (NSF/SRS), *NSF Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 1999* (and earlier years). For a complete set of data from the survey, see J.D. Miller and L. Kimmel, Public Attitudes Toward Science and Technology, 1979–1999, Integrated Codebook (Chicago: International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy, Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1999); and unpublished tabulations.

See page 8-26 in Volume 1.